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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES

BLAND, A. E., BROWN, P. A. and TAWNEY, R. H. *English Economic History*. Pp. xx, 730. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

Documentary material touching every phase of the economic history of England from the year 1000 to 1846 is presented in this volume. To students and teachers of English history, political or economic, this work should prove an invaluable aid. The material is well chosen and the explanatory notes at the beginning of each chapter are good. An especially pleasing feature is the presentation of a list of the leading authorities who have written on each topic considered.

BOSANQUET, HELEN. *The Family*. Pp. vii, 344. Price, \$2.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1915.

This very valuable treatise is simply a reprint of the edition of 1906 without revision. It is fortunate for students of society that the publishers have not allowed it to be out of print.

BROWN, HARRY G. *International Trade and Exchange*. Pp. xviii, 197. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

In part I, the author takes up the subject of foreign exchange. The first two chapters are introductory; in them he develops briefly the principles governing the use of money, and describes the functions of a commercial bank. The remaining four chapters are devoted exclusively to an analysis of the underlying principles influencing changes in the rates of foreign exchange. The subject is treated in such a way that the student can easily comprehend the theory and practice of international exchange operations. Illustrations and hypothetical transactions serve to simplify the subject.

Part II, the "Economic Advantages of Commerce," treats the question as to how it is possible for gains to be made in trading and how such gains may accrue to communities and nations as well as to individuals. He goes on to show how tariff duties and protective tariffs affect a nation's wealth through rent, interest, and wages. One of these chapters is devoted to answering protective tariff arguments. In the last two chapters the author enters into a discussion of the nature and effects of government bounties and of ship subsidies; and concludes that both of these aids are without economic justification.

The arrangement of the material is good and makes the work a satisfactory text for a course on international commercial policies.

BULLOCK, EDNA D. (compiled by). *Single Tax*. Pp. xxxviii, 199. PHELPS, EDITH M. (compiled by). *Federal Control of Interstate Corporations* (2nd and Enlarged Edition). Pp. xxx, 240. *The Recall* (2nd Edition, Revised and Enlarged). Pp. xlviii, 273. *Monroe Doctrine*. Pp. xxviii, 253. Price, \$1.00 each. White Plains, N. Y.: The H. W. Wilson Company, 1915.

BURGESS, THOMAS. *Greeks in America*. Pp. xiv, 256. Price, \$1.35. Boston: Sherman, French and Company.

This is the second book dealing with the Greeks in America, the first being that of Professor Fairchild entitled *Greek Immigration to the United States*, published in 1911. This volume is less comprehensive but more personal, and includes besides the general descriptive matter two chapters on Famous American Greeks and an extended bibliography. Compared with Fairchild's work which the author characterizes as lacking in "fairness, care, and accuracy" one is impressed by the fact that this work is a brief for the Greeks in the United States; an attempt "to describe the Greeks picturesquely and as far as possible from the Greek standpoint," rather than an unbiased description of all phases of the problem. It should supplement rather than replace Fairchild in library and classroom.

CABOT, ELLA L., ET AL. *A Course in Citizenship*. Pp. xxiv, 386. Price, \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1914.

A text-book for the grades in which the pedagogical order, rather than the formal, logical one, dominates. The book is a notable experiment illustrative of new methods of approaching the teaching of civics.

CLOUGH, JOHN E. *Social Christianity in the Orient*. Pp. xiii, 409. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

This is the inner history of the famous Telegu Mission. It recounts the life and labors of John E. Clough, D. D., a Baptist missionary, among the Telegus in India. The story is told in the most direct manner, in his own vigorous words, and is written by Emma Rauschenbusch Clough, Ph.D., his second wife.

A remarkable book has been achieved. The fire, enthusiasm, humor and vivid personality of Dr. Clough have been preserved, and yet it has been possible—since the speaker is not the actual writer—to throw upon the man and the scenes amid which he wrought, the light of critical observation and of discerning appreciation, and thus to present to the world both Dr. Clough and great missionary triumphs in an exceptionally brilliant and impressive way.

It may be noted that the title of the book is in itself a recognition of the great social work that is being done by Christian missions, and that the volume has five points of intrinsic and permanent interest:

1. Just as a live, fascinating story, it is the best kind of a book for growing boys.
2. As a missionary document, it is an authentic and stirring account of one of the largest missionary successes.
3. As a work in social science, it is full of amazing social facts, and should be carefully studied by social workers.
4. For governmental and colonial administrators it contains definitely helpful thoughts.
5. As a theme in psychology, it is of incalculable value to any minister, missionary, philanthropist or educator who is seeking to know how best to plant any form of institution, or to impress his spiritual ideals upon a community.

FOUCHÉ, LEO (Ed. by). *The Diary of Adam Tas (1705-1706)*. Pp. xlvii, 367. Price, \$3.75. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1914.

Printed in Dutch and in English on parallel pages, this diary, with the long appendix, gives an account of colonial life and misgovernment of "the Cape"

(South Africa) under the Dutch East India Company during the opening years of the eighteenth century.

Originally the free burghers had been settled there to furnish agricultural supplies to the company's ships and garrison. At the start, the company also owned and cultivated land. Later this was discontinued, but the colonists could sell their produce to the company only. Willem Adriaan Van Der Stel, the governor, and his subordinates decided to become farmers as well as officials, using the company's materials, slaves and men, and to crowd out the free farmer from this his only market. They were so nearly succeeding by 1705 that the burghers, who "foresaw the speedy disappearance of their whole means of subsistence," sent a "memorial" to the directors, complaining of the scheming governor and of the oppressive measures he was using to enrich himself and his henchmen.

Adam Tas was secretary and a leader in this "revolt" of the colonists. Van Der Stel used intimidation and torture to wring from the leaders recantations which would clear him before "the Seventeen." This book is significant for the light it throws upon this "Van Der Stel Question" in South African history and for its picture of community life of the period. It shows also that this reaction against the governor was the first fusing of Dutch and French settlers into a national consciousness.

FRAZER, J. G. *Psyche's Task*. 2nd Edition, Revised and Enlarged; to which is added the Scope of Social Anthropology. Pp. xi, 186. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Those who are loath to find the traditionally good aspects of social life founded on crude and coarse superstitions will wisely avoid this treatise. Those who look for the foundations of our culture in the conditions of contemporary savagery will welcome it as a valuable contribution to genetic sociology. According to Mr. Frazer, to less noble motives, to superstition and senseless fear must be attributed the golden fruits of law and morality. "While the parent stem dwindled slowly into the sour crabs and empty husks of popular superstition on which the swine of modern society are still content to feed," the offshoot of rationalism and superimposed ethical motives makes of these social habits noble institutions. Such has been the case in regard to property rights, insured, first of all, by protective charms whose sole efficacy depended upon their ability to engender illusions in would-be trespassers; so in regard to marriage, violation of the marital vows being punishable, first, because of the malign magical effect of such violation upon nature or upon the tribe of the offender, similar respect for human life was originally only superstitious fear of immediate or remote supernatural consequences visited upon society.

GERSTENBERG, CHARLES W. *Materials of Corporation Finance*. Pp. xxi, 1008. Price, \$4.00. New York: Prentice-Hall, Incorporated, 1915.

The teaching of applied economics has passed through the stage of fact enumeration regarding business phenomena. With the arrival of source-books on general economics, business combinations and, lately, corporation finance, we perceive an attempt to introduce research methods and individual thought. Gerstenberg's *Materials of Corporation Finance* is intended to encourage the inde-

pendent collection of facts and the extraction of principles. This volume also aims to sustain interest in the subject matter, but because of the inclusion in full of much that might have been omitted without excessive loss it is not entirely satisfactory in this respect.

Certain documents respecting the methods of the security market bear only a very indirect relation to corporate finance. The inclusion of four annual reports, some of them very voluminous, seems unnecessary. Finally, some arrangement of the contents which would bring together related subjects or an outline of topics with page references would appear desirable.

All of these points are, however, of minor importance in comparison with the attainment of the general purpose—to bring together original documents in a convenient form for class use. In the main, the author has exercised wise selection and his extracts will prove a valuable aid in many courses. Not the smallest service of such a volume is the suggestion to students of sources of information which they will avail themselves of in the future.

GOW, WM. *Sea Insurance According to British Statutes*. Pp. xxxvii, 478. Price, \$4.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

Those interested in marine insurance are familiar with the works of Gow, his *Marine Insurance* having passed through four editions and being recognized as authoritative. The legal principles explained in this earlier work were derived from decisions of the English courts, although the last edition contained a brief reference to the British Marine Insurance Act of 1906. This Act is an attempt to reproduce as exactly, as possible, in statute form, the existing law relating to marine insurance. Mr. Gow, in his usual able, concise manner, has written a commentary on the Act whose clearness and illustrative material excellently describe the intent and scope of the law. In some cases he points out the possibility of misconstruction of certain of its provisions. In addition he has furnished alphabetical, chronological and subject lists of the leading cases in English maritime law, as well as seventy-seven extracts from the same. While this court law is not permitted to modify the provisions of the statute, it may be referred to for purposes of interpretation. A general index of nine pages increases the usefulness of the volume.

HEPBURN, A. BARTON. *Artificial Waterways of the World*. Pp. xi, 171. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

A revision of *Artificial Waterways and Commerical Development*, published in 1909. The author has brought down to date the accounts of the New York Barge Canal, the Panama Canal and other important American and European waterways. The final section contains a forcible argument in favor of the creation of a Department of Internal Navigation under the Secretary of Commerce. Several appendices present valuable statistical material concerning waterways and water-borne traffic of the United States.

HOOPER, WILLIAM E. *Railroad Accounts and Accounting*. Pp. xi, 461. Price, \$2.00. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1915.

After a brief discussion of the general principles of accounting, the author analyzes critically the accounting system prescribed by the Interstate Commerce

Commission for the railroads of the United States. He then describes the organization of the accounting department of a large railway and discusses the work in its three leading divisions, passenger revenue, freight revenue and disbursements. A chapter is devoted to the work of the treasurer's office and a final chapter to the question of allocating revenues and expenses as between freight and passenger business; a problem that the Interstate Commerce Commission is now wrestling with. This work is distinctly the best that has appeared on the subject. Illustrative material has been selected with discrimination, and the criticism of existing conditions is sound.

KAHN, JOSEPH and KLEIN, JOSEPH J. *Methods in Commercial Education*. Pp. xiv, 439. Price, \$1.40. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

This is a text-book for teachers, students and business men. It "is intended to give the teacher in the commercial school the broad vocational outlook upon his subject, to acquaint him with the pedagogical principles underlying it, and to discuss the special methods in the different subjects included in the curriculum. To the business man the book is intended to convey a knowledge of the value and content of a business education, to give him a sympathetic view of the work of the school, and a better understanding of the needs of it, so as to enable him to cooperate with it in a direction which will be of benefit both to the school and to the community at large."

VAN ORNUM, J. L. *The Regulation of Rivers*. Pp. x, 393. Price, \$4.00. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1914.

A scientific treatise on the work of controlling and regulating the flow of rivers. The first chapter discusses the commercial value of rivers, and the remaining chapters set forth the general principles of regulation and the various methods of carrying out the numerous engineering projects connected with river improvement. A wealth of illustrative material from work done in the United States and foreign countries is presented, and numerous charts, illustrations and diagrams are employed to illuminate the text.

REVIEWS

CARR, W. K. *Capitalistic Morality*. Pp. 298. Price, \$1.50. Washington: Woodward and Lothrop.

In the author's words, "the object of this fragmentary essay is to prove that government, morality and law are simply instruments of class rule" (preface), and that "the ideals of the dominant class are alone governmental factors, and that these ideals are based exclusively upon the economic advantages which that class enjoys" (p. 102). In other words, the author holds that the capitalist class controls and exploits government, custom and education to promote its own peculiar economic interests. The attempt is made to demonstrate the validity of some of the principles of Marxian philosophy, but there is absent the usual social-jstic terminology.